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An Immediate Weight Bearing Protocol versus Stress Radiography to Determine Ankle Stability in Patients with Isolated SER Distal Fibula Fractures

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be collected at clinic visits up to 90 days postoperatively. Data from each stage will be compared to assess the effectiveness of the guidelines in providing adequate analgesia while minimizing opioid prescriptions.

Results & Conclusions: Pending further data collection. ■

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An Immediate Weight Bearing Protocol versus Stress Radiography to Determine Ankle Stability in Patients with Isolated SER Distal Fibula Fractures

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Mentor: Matthew Mormino

Program: Orthopaedic Surgery

Purpose: To compare stress radiographs with weight bearing radiographs in the acutely injured ankle and determine if stress views may be unnecessary and ultimately lead to unnecessary surgical intervention.

To determine if patients allowed to weight bear will show similar results radiographically and clinically to the current gold standard stress views.

Methods: A prospective study will be conducted with UNMC, UPMC & Mississippi

Centers with 200 total subjects enrolled. Every subject with isolated fibular fracture will have stress view x-rays taken in the ED. They will then be placed in a CAM boot and follow up in clinic ~7 days later. Weight bearing x-rays will be obtained at follow up and UNMC & UPMC will use weight bearing x-rays to determine operative intervention. Mississippi will use only stress views to determine operative intervention

Results & Conclusions: Collecting data. Currently nine subjects had medial clear space widening >4mm on gold standard stress views. However, 0/9 at most recent follow

up have had MCS >4mm and therefore none have shown signs indicative of a need for surgery.

Hypothesis: The gold standard of stress views for isolated fibular fractures may be misrepresenting the common biomechanical stressors carried through the ankle as part of activities of daily living. Therefore, we believe it is possible that many isolated fibular fractures are being unnecessarily treated with operative intervention. ■

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Effect of Crystalloid Infusion Rate in a Noncompressible Hemorrhage Model

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Mentor: Mark Carlson

Program: General Surgery

Purpose: To determine the effect of fluid administration rate on survival, vital signs, blood loss, and laboratory parameters in a porcine model of noncompressible hemorrhage.

Methods: Twenty domestic swine (barrow, age 3 months, 32-36 kg) underwent hemitranssection of left lateral liver lobe without treatment. Incision was temporarily closed immediately after injury. At 60's after injury, lactated ringers solution was begun at either 150 or 20 mL/min IV (rapid and slow group, respectively, N = 10 each); maximum

volume was capped at 100 mL/kg. Both groups were monitored for 60 or 180 min.

Results: Pre-injury physiological parameters did not differ between the groups. Survival after one hour in both the groups was 60%; no further death occurred in the slow group with observation out to 180 min. Necropsy demonstrated that an equivalent number of portal vein and hepatic vein branches had been transected in each group. There were no significant differences between groups for heart rate, temperature, total volume of LR infused, or liver weight.

Conclusion: Although the two groups were not directly comparable (no formal randomization; longer observation time in

the slow group), this study demonstrated that in a porcine model of noncompressible truncal hemorrhage, intravenous crystalloid resuscitation with a relatively slow infusion rate (20 mL/min) produced less blood loss and an improved laboratory profile (hemoglobin and protime). This study supports the U.S. military's recent adoption of a "hypotensive resuscitation" protocol for warfighters injured in the field, which dictates that fluid resuscitation of an injured warfighter with hemorrhagic shock should be restricted until the subject arrives at a forward surgical unit. ■

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Renal Salvage after Stent Graft Placement after Acute Renal Artery Occlusion with Prolonged Time of Ischemia

Yue Gao, Dimitrios Miserlis, Matthew Longo, Nitin Garg

Mentor: Nitin Garg

Program: General Surgery

Purpose: To describe a patient with acute renal artery occlusion (RAO) who underwent successful revascularization procedure, after experiencing prolonged ischemic period, which resulted in successful retrieval of renal function.

Case Report: A middle-aged patient with past history left renal artery stenosis and stent graft placement presented with symptoms of chest pain, shortness of breath, and flank pain. The patient was admitted to Intensive Care Unit with diagnosis of multi-organ failure and subsequent anuria that led to initiation of hemodialysis. Computed tomography angiography (CTA)

demonstrated chronic aortic occlusion along with bilateral proximal renal artery occlusion with reconstitution of the mid to distal renal arteries via collateralization. Patient underwent angioplasty with bilateral renal artery stent-graft placement and successful revascularization of proximal renal arteries. Post-operatively, renal function and urine output improved, and the patient was able